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TERMS.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

FROM NOAH'S NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We will, from memory, furnish to the reader a sort of description of the new members of Mr. Canning's Cabinet. It is a subject of much interest to the people of this country, connected as we are by many close ties, and particularly at the present moment, when some important national points may come before that Cabinet for deliberation. It must be recollected that the Cabinet consists of *eleven* persons. The new Cabinet has (though their positions are slightly changed) *seven* of the old ministry remaining. The introduced members are the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Mr Bourne, and Lord Dudley and Ward. No one of these is calculated to add much weight to the Cabinet. We shall say a word or two of all of them, excepting the Lord Chancellor, Copely.

The *Duke of Devonshire* is scarcely an accession from the opposition, and his taking office most assuredly cannot be regarded (to use the phrase of the London Times) "as the outward sign of the union of the Whig body with the Ministers." The Duke has rarely taken any part in politics. He is a mild, amiable young man, incapable from his physical defect (excessive deafness) from sharing in parliamentary debates, and has never spoken but twice, and then on the presentation of petitions. He was sent out by the late Tory Administration as Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia—the acceptance of which appointment might just as well have passed as "a sign of the union of the great body of the Whigs with the *late* Ministers." The truth is, the Duke is a personal friend of the King, and is the only *subject* with whom his majesty has dined, since his accession to the throne. He is distinguished as a generous patron of literature and the arts. He is universally respected, and has great personal influence, which, if he should please, might be exerted politically. He returns *six* members to the House of Commons.

Mr. *James Scarlett* is a West Indian by birth, a graduate of Cambridge, and not much less than sixty years old. He has for some time been confessedly at the head of the English bar, but has never taken any part in politics, nor since his entry into the House (about four or five years ago) spoken on any questions *purely* polititlcal. His connexions however, are decidedly Whig. But without meaning to charge Mr. Scarlett with any desertion of his principles we may however observe, that it would not surprise any one if he were entirely to quit his party. A lawyer's political faith is of so flexible a nature that no one marvels (in England at least) at its sudden and entire change. The three last Attorney Generals are illustrious specimens of such changes. Mr. Gifford was originally a Dissenter and a Whig: Copley was all his life, (until made Solicitor General) a most outrageous Whig, and the personal friend of Fox;—Wetherell has been Whig and Tory by fits and starts for the last quarter of a century. Professional sycophancy and political instability are the inseparable characteristics of the *majority* of English lawyers.* But Mr. Scarlett's is by no means a new taking of office, although he is now brought, for the first time, into immediate contact with ministers. He has, for several years, been *Attorney General* in the *Duchy of Lancaster*, under Lord Bexley, the *Chancellor of that Duchy*.

The remaining appointment which at all savours of whiggism, is Mr. W. Lamb, the son of Lord Melbourne, and husband of the famous Lady Caroline. To call Mr. Lamb a whig, has always struck us as a strange misnomer, for though he usually sits on the opposition side of the house, yet on all the questions which peculiarly belong to his party, he votes with ministers. On the question touching the Queen, on the Catholic emancipation, on Parliamentary Reform, on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, on the War of 1815, on the French Invasion of Spain, &c. &c. he uniformly spoke and voted with the ministers. He is always sure to get a castigation from Brougham on these occasions. His brother, Sir Frederick Lamb, is the Ambassador in Spain, and has been from his youth up a diplomatist, under tory administrations.

These are the only persons in the new ministry who make the slighest pretensions to whiggism, and how slight their pretensions are, may be gathered from our descriptions of them. Let it be observed that neither of them are in the *Cabinet*. Their appointments are altogether subordinate. They are not in a condition to originate or object to any measure, or in any possible way to influence ministerial movements. We ourselves consider them as testifying almost nothing in favor of the whig adherence to Mr. Canning. If, indeed, Lord Holland had been made the Lord Chamberlain; Hobhouse, Secretary of Ireland, and Brougham, Attorney General, then we should have considered the whole party pledged and bound up in the fortunes of Canning. We will now say a few words about the other *new* appointments, which are almost to a man from the private, personal and political friends of the Premier.

The *Duke of Portland* is Mr. Canning's *brother-in-law*. He is a respectable person enough, but utterly unused to political life. He is scarcely known to the English people. His son, Lord George Bentinck, is one of the under Secretaries in the Foreign Office. Canning and the Duke married sisters, the daughters of General Scott, the most successful gamester of his day, who left them about 170,000 each. The Duke has no political influence.

The *Duke of Leeds* has never appeared in political life. His opinions are of the liberal Tory cast. In London he is not well known for any thing except the excellence of his horses and the elegance of his curricle. This may account for his having been appointed *Master of the Horse*. His brother, *Lord Francis Osborne*, is a *sort of half whig*, member for the county of Cambridge.

Mr. *Sturges Bourne* is a very respectable and at the same time a very dull man. He is regarded as a dependent of Mr. Canning, and goes in and out with his patron. Hertofore he has been placed in subaltern situations; where by his sobriety, diligence and general courteousness, he has obtained the respect and confidence of his colleagues and employers. His parliamentary labours have been confined to a melioration and consolidation of the Poor Laws. As a speaker he is contemptible, as a politician unknown. It is quite ludicrous to contrast Mr. Bourne with his predecessor, (Mr. Peel,) or with the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was solicited by Mr. Canning to accept the Home Department. Mr. Bourne has no sort of influence, personal or political. His appointment is an irrefragable proof of the utter despair to which Mr. Canning must have been reduced.

The *Marquis of Anglesea* is a gallant officer, and will properly discharge the duties of the Ordnance Department. He is a liberal Tory, and did belong to the High Aristocratical party until his unhappy affair with Lady Wellesley (now Lady Anglesea,) forced him to retire from public life and from all society. It is probable that the Marquis would have clung to the seceders but for the bitter hatred which mutually exists between him and the whole Wellesley family. The Duke of Wellington is supposed to have deeply wounded the feelings of Lord Anglesea by the manner in which he spoke of his services in the despatches after the battle of Waterloo. The Marquis is a great favourite of George IV. As a politician he takes no part, although in the Catholic debate of 1825 he delivered an uncommonly violent and menacing speech against the claims. However, his office gives him no seat in the Cabinet.

Mr Hart, the new vice chancellor, is a mere chancery barrister; a mild tempered and veteran lawyer, better known as "Tony Hart." It would sadly perplex him to point out the difference between a tory and a whig. His whole life has been spent between his chambers and the court. He will make a good vice chancellor, beautifully contrasting his good natured slowness with the petulant dispatch of *Desdemona Leach*.*

The last name on this *catalogue Raisonne* of *new* ministers, is that of Lord Dudley and Ward, better known in the London circles as "John William Ward." Ever since he left college (somewhere about 1809) his sole ambition appears to have been to be quoted as a wit about town. This is very bad taste, and does not augur well of his fitness for the foreign office; but he has in truth the elements of something better in him—shrewd in his intellect, very accomplished in his manners, and liberally furnished with all sorts of knowledge, he is capable to sustain a part in any administration, though as yet he is not sufficiently experienced for the office which he holds. But unfortunately his reputation for consistency is very low. He began life as a whig, and his maiden speech was a brilliant pleading against the continuance of the war. His nex great dispay was in favor of parliamenary reform. He then remained silent for a few years, and when he next spoke it was from behind the treasury bench. The first time *we* ever visited the House of Commons it was our fortune to hear Mr. Ward begin a speech with this senterce: "I never hear, Mr. Speaker, the words parliamentary reform in this house without being filled with apprehensions of democracy and revolution," &c. For such a foul abandonment of his principles he received the same night one of the most terrible castigations from Sir Samuel Romilly that ever was inflicted by one speaker on another. He has been at different times a writer for the Edinburg and Quarterly, and has written on both sides of the same question. For him the song of Walter Scott (Allen a Dale) was parodied, beginning, "John William Ward has a talent for *turning*," &c. In allusion to his scanty powers of *extemporaneous* speaking, and his notorious heartlessniss in all things, the poet Rogers wrote this bitter epigram on him:

"Ward has no heart they say, but I deny it;
"He has a *heart*—he gets his speeches by it."

* To the gross and profligate abandonment of their party by Sir John Leach (Master of the Rolls) Mr. Charles Wynne (President of the Board of Control) and Sir Charles Warren, (Chief Justice of Chester) we shall make no allusion. They began violent whigs, and they now hold high office from the tories. This is the way with the lawyers. They are all *patriots* in the beginning, and *placemen* in the end.

* So called because of his resembling Mrs. Othello in the faculty of *turning*—"Oh, sir, she can turn and turn and turn again, and yet go on."—[vide *Two-penny Post.*]

Friend White: By giving the following an insertion in thy paper, may confer a favor on some of thy readers. Respectfully thine, T. M.

Circular.—The existence of Slavery in the United States has long been a subject of deep regret, not only to the humane and benevolent, but to many Patriots and Statesmen in different parts of the Union. In some places the combined efforts of these have already effected a partial or entire removal of this evil from their respective States. Having accomplished this, they cannot, they apprehend, with propriety, encourage its continuance in other places.

This, they believe, is done by consuming the products of Slavery: hence, some individuals have abstained from the use of nearly all such articles; and many others would do so, could they obtain (at prices within their reach) similar products raised by the labour of Freemen.

It is known that in those States where Slavery still prevails, there are many persons who deprecate its continuance, some of whom are engaged by their own and the labor of other hired Freemen in the production of articles similar to most of those usually the result of slave labor. To these free laborers it is believed that a market for the ready sale of their surplus produce would be an object of importance, tending, in some degreee, to compensate for the difficulties to which they are subject from being surrounded by a Slave population.

By affording proper encouragement to the free laborer he may be brought into a full and fair competition, on the same soil and in the same climate, in the production of the same articles, with the Slave.

Reason and experience teach that this will clearly demonstrate a superiority of profit to the free laborer; and it is confidently believed that a diminution in the use of Slaves must soon follow. Satisfy the Slave holder that the net income from his estate would be increased by converting his Slaves into free hired laborers, and an important advance will be made in the great work of emancipation.

Influenced by these considerations, an Association was formed in this City a short time since, under the title of "*The Free Produce Society of Pennsylvania.*"

As the Corresponding Committee of this Society we have thus explained the motives which led to its formation; and we now address you soliciting your aid in accomplishing the great objects contemplated by it.

At present, at least, the Society will confine its exertions to obtaining and disseminating information of the places and persons from which the articles of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c. &c. produced by Freemen can be obtained; and the best markets to which, and the persons to whom, they may be sold. Endeavours will also be used to encourage the consumption of such products. We shall be glad to receive from you any information connected with this interesting subject, and particularly so with your replies to the annexed Queries, which direct to the Chairman, viz:

1. Are there any persons, and what number, within your knowledge, in the United States, engaged in the production, by the labor of Freemen, of either Cotton, Sugar, Rice, or Tobacco? If there are, please state their address, and the probable quantity and kind they may have to dispose of, and what will be the probable annual disposable sum.

2. Is it probable that any person or persons would, in the United States, engage in raising the above mentioned articles in the manner designated, from an assurance that in this City, and elsewhere, many persons would give to articles thus grown a decided preference to those of similar kind and quality resulting from slave labor?

3. What number of individuals are there in your township or neighborhood that would be willing to purchase the above named articles at a small advance above the market price?

4. What proportion of the people would, in your opinion, purchase those articles in preference to those raised by Slaves at the same prices, within your neighbourhood?

By direction of the Corresponding Committee, ABM. L. PENNOCK, *Ch'n.*
JAS. MOTT, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, 4th Mo. (April) *11th*, 1827.

FROM MR. CARTER'S LETTERS.

BURIAL PLACE AT NAPLES.

The Campa Santo is entirely peculiar in its construction. In an area of many acres, enclosed by a high wall; pits sixteen feet square are sunk to the depth of twenty four feet, divided from each other by stone walls of regular masonry, and covered at top with large flags of lava. These are 365 in number, corresponding with the days in the year. One of them is opened, in rotation every morning at dawn for the reception of the dead brought out during the night. The average number collected daily is from fifteen to twenty-five—in August and September, much greater. A short prayer is muttered over them collectively, when the trap door flies up by means of a pry, and, they are tumbled in like so much lumber, without coffin or shroud. The lid drops and is hermetically sealed for the year, that the effluvia may not escape. One of the pits was opened for our examination. Sights were disclosed too horrid for description, and from which the feelings recoil with disgust. Swarms of cock-roaches issued out and covered the pavement. An Englishman assured me, that he saw in one of the pits a black dog, which had leapt in after the body of his master, and that to no purpose he offered a handsome reward to the sexton, if he would rescue the faithful animal.

HYMEN'S BALL.

Hymen afforded a ball
On the outside of his castle:
Some count it Happiness Hall,
Others account it a bastile.

Be that as it may, in a trice
Dancing we had and hilarity;
Hearts that were bound up in ice
Melted to amorous charity—

Beauty looked smiling on Faith,
Coyness grew into festivity,
Pairs as they whirled out of breath,
Waltzed themselves into captivity.

Crowds to the castle (no more
Single to pine and to pout again)
Flocked—and behind them the door
Was shut that lets nobody out again.

Stunned as it slammed on them, some
Looked rather sheepish, I'm vexed to say,
But for one face that glum,
Twenty brighten'd with ecstacy.

Chorus.

Wedlock's a glorious thing,
Blessings be on the beginning o't;
Should your neck break with the string,
Sweet is at least the springing o't.

BARROWING and LENDING.

Oh, happy! blest of all his race,
The man who tills the soil,—
Whose spring and harvest hopes, in place,
Come sweet'ning every toil.
Were mine a field of waving grain;
A mead with "cattle sprinkled o'er;"
A wood to tempt the warbling train;
Before my house a grassy plain,
Descending to some shore;

In joyous ease I'd spend my life,
In spite of fortune's frown;
Nor e'er, like Lot's unduteous wife,
Regret the noisy town.
Farewell, the counting-house and store,
Amid the city's din;
My eyes and ears be vex'd no more,
With "*Lend me, Sir,*" without the door,
And, "*Sir, your Note,*" within.

Lord, help the man who spends his days
In borrowing and lending;
Dogg'd here and there a hundred ways,—
Yet times are never mending.
Be mine the waggon, plough and spade,
'Tis man's first destination;
With health and plenty more than paid,
I'd take my cheer, and shake my head
At fools of rank and station.

PINDAR RAYLOFT.

AN ACREONTIC.

Storms kiss the clouds above,
And zephyrs kiss the flowers;
Streams kiss their banks—and love,
Love kisses hearts like ours.
Since all nature then is kissing,
Why should we alone be missing?
Come, my dear, ere life be spent,
Let us kiss, and be content.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*
January 8, 1826. 44

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.
May 9, 1827. 62

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.
JACOB ALBRIGHT.
April 19*th*, 1827. 3m*73

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.—*Feb.* 12, 1827. 50

6 1-4 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of Feb. last, a young man by the name of Gabriel Ensley, aged 15 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Six and a quarter cents will be given to any one who will return said lad, but no expenses paid, or thanks given. SOLOMON ENSLEY.
Davidson county, N. C. June 22, 1827. 3*70

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, given by David Maxwell to me, for $500, of date between 10th and 25th November, 1824, as I have received full value for the same, by the hands of John Maxwell.
2t69 BENJAMIN MAXWELL.
Attest: WILLIAM PATRICK, ELHANAN JENKINS.

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Gurdoin, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*
Morganton, N. C. June 25*th*, 1827. 68

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Peter*, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8¼ inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*
June 11, 1827. 67

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOCTOR*; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*
May 31*st*, 1827. 65

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Wade John*, 5 feet 6½ inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South-Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. F. SLATER, *Jailor.*
June 11, 1827.

Taken Up,

BY John Good, and entered on the stray book of Burke county, a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, some saddle-marks on his back, wind-galls on his paster joints, and no perceivable brands.
JACOB FORNEY, *Ranger.*
June 7, 1827. 3t69

INTERESTING NEWS from EUROPE.

By the arrival, at New-York, of the ship Hudson, English papers to the 5th May have been received.

The new members of the administration received from the King the seals of their respective offices on the 30th April.

Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday, the 1st of May, and the public curosity was at the highest pitch on the occasion. The avenues to the house were crowded to such a degree, that it was only with great difficulty that Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel could enter.

"The House presented a singular appearance, as to the position of many of its members. At 5 o'clock, Mr. Canning entered and took his seat in his usual place, on the Treasury side. Mr. Peel was on the second seat nearer the bar on the ministerial side of the house. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Tierney were on the bench immediately behind Mr. Canning, having quitted the places which they formerly occupied on the opposition side of the house. Mr. Brougham was at the further end of the third bench behind Mr. Canning, and Mr. Calcraft on the floor, near that right hon. gentleman. Sir Robert Wilson also took a ministerial seat. On the opposition benches were several members in the habit of sitting on the ministerial side of the house. In the side galleries, to listen to the debate, were seated the Bishops of Coventry, Litchfield, Bath, and Wells; the duke of Bedford, the marquises of Sligo and Aylesbury; Lords Seaford, Byron, Ravensworth, Roden, Hardwicke, Bexley, and Farnham; Earls Fitzwilliam, Darnley, Carnarvon, and Cooper; and several other members of the upper house."

The debate was opened by the late Mr. Secretary Peel, on a motion to issue a writ for the election of a Member to supply the place of Mr. Sturges Bourne, who has taken Mr. Peel's place in the ministry. Mr. P. took this opportunity to explain the reason which had prompted him to leave the administration. He quoted often from a speech of Mr. Canning's when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in 1807, to shew that he (Mr. P.) had been governed by similar considerations in the step he had now taken. Mr. P's speech was distinguished by a display of much talent.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Brougham made eloquent speeches, explanatory of their views, and avowing their determination to support the new administration—if they can.

Sir Thomas Lethridge and Mr. Dawson, who have gone to the opposition benches, assailed the new ministry. They expressed much chagrin, and stigmatised the union of the whigs with Mr. Canning, as one of the basest coalitions which the country had ever witnessed, and attacked the press as being "corrupted to the very heart's core."

Mr. Canning made a most triumphant reply; and we shall hereafter invite our readers to peruse it with the attention it deserves not only as a piece of eloquence, but as containing the true view to be taken of the subject by all the sincere friends of catholic emancipation. He has not made it a cabinet question, but, as he informed the house, the very fact of his being in office must promote its ultimate success: nothing, says the editor of the Sun, can now injure it but treachery on the part of its professed friends. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a history of his political life as connected with the Catholic Question, and proved the consistency of his conduct in the most unanswerable manner.

The editor of the Sun concludes his notice of the debate thus:

"The whole scene was such as to leave no doubt on any impartial mind, as to the sentiments entertained towards him and his government by the Representatives of the English nation; and of the feeling out of doors, it requires no ordinary obtusence to have any doubts as to who is the favorite of the people."

The sitting of the House of Commons on the evening of the 3d of May, was one of the most stormy that has been witnessed for a number of years. Party spirit seems, again, to have reached no inconsiderable height, and in the words of Mr. Canning "the standard of opposition has been now fairly unfurled."

In the house of Lords, on the evening of the 2d of May, the ex-ministers entered on their defence, and proved such a total want of concert on their parts, that the editor of the Sun doubts whether Mr. Canning was authorised in calling their simultaneous cession "a strange coincidence." The principal speakers were, the Earl of Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Mansfield, Goderich, Earl Bathurst, Lord Melville, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Ellenborough.

Mr. *Canning* says, that although the liberality of his sentiments, in regard to the Catholics, is known, he gives every assurance that Catholic emancipation is not to be made a Cabinet question. But this is far from satisfying the religious prejudices of Lord Eldon and his Grace of Wellington, whose admiration for the Protestant religion does not evince itself so far as we are aware, in any other way than by opposing the civil rights of their fellow citizens. Mr. Canning decidedly says, my opinions on that subject are known, but I do not wish to force them on the nation. I will only prevent the opinion of the country being prejudiced on this very important subject as it has been hitherto. There shall be no bribe to induce men either to be or to fancy themselves Orangemen. Both parties are equally eligible for places under my Government; and, though I may hope that the nation will ultimately think as I do, I have given every national security to my Sovereign and to the people, that I will not employ my official influence otherwise than in preventing foul play.

It is rumored that Parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present session, in order to give the new ministry the advantage of the new election.

The King of England is stated to have presented the Earl of Eldon with an elegant Gold Cup, in token of his Majesty's sense of the able and faithful services of the Noble Lord.

The news of Mr. Canning's elevation is stated to have had a very marked effect upon the Vienna Exchange. The metalliques immediately fell about one per cent.

The Corner Stone of the London University, was laid with much ceremony on the 30th April.

The neighborhood of the Tunnel under the Thames, had been one uninterrupted scene of riot and confusion for a week; and the whole operations of the Tunnel were entirely suspended, in consequence of a "strike" amongst the workmen, caused by a reduction of their wages.

The New London Price Current of the 1st May, says:—"The purchases of cotton for the week endig last night, inclusive, consist of 600 bags; the prices were without variation, and the market again appears to be quiet, as the accounts from Liverpool and the Manufacturing Districts were not quite so favorable yesterday.

France.—The news from France is interesting. A spirit of discontent against the King (Charles X.) and his Ministry appears to be extending itself—at a review in the Champ de Mars, on Sunday, 29th April, strong feelings were manifested by the National Guards, who uttered cries, not only against the Minister *Villele*, but against the Sovereign himself. The circumstances had produced much excitement in France. "Discipline, (says the *Etoile*,) has received a wound; the father of his country should hear nothing but praises from his children." The detachments of the national Guard on duty, had been replaced by other troops, and an Ordonance had been published, but not executed, for disbanding the whole of that corps.

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DISCOVERY SHIP AGAIN.

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, sailed from Sheerness in April, and was to touch at a port in Norway, and take in some reindeer to assist in drawing the boats on the ice. Upon her arrival at Spitzbergen, the officers and crew will be divided into two expeditions, one of which will, if possible, sail round the island and explore its coasts. The other, consisting of twenty men and two officers, is to proceed direct for the North Pole, in two boats, which may be used on the ice or in the water. They will take provisions for about 100 days, and for fuel, will use highly rectified spirits of wine, one pint of which will make four gallons of water from ice, and boil it into soup. It is expected that the vessel will penetrate to 80 degrees N. latitude, leaving 10 degrees, or 600 geographical miles, to the Pole. It is calculated that the expedition will have to travel near 1000 miles in boats to reach the pole, as it is not probable they can pursue a straight line. This is the boldest adventure that Capt. Parry has yet undertaken. He and his companions are most sanguine of success, and expect to return to England in Nov.

—

MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning was born at Paddington near London, in 1771. His paternal ancestors originally settled at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, where a branch of the family, we believe, still remains. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Derry, in Ireland, on a younger son of the Foxcote family, who thereupon moved into the sister Island, and up to the father of the premier, his descendants continued to reside there. Stratford Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, the grandfather, had two sons, George and Paul, the elder of whom displeased his father by marrying a dowerless beauty, was exiled from the maternal roof, with an allowance of 150*l.* a year.

Under these circumstances, he came with his lady to London, and, determining to study the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor on the 11th of April, 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George, and was interred in the new burial ground of St. Mary-le-bone, where his tomb, with the following inscription, was placed by his widow:

"Thy virtue and my wo, no words can tell;
Therefore, a little while, my George farewell;
For faith and love like ours Heaven has in store
Its last and best gift, to meet and part no more."

His infant son, the subject of this memoir, was placed with a maternal uncle, a respectable wine merchant in the city, who discovering strong marks of genius, at a very early age, sent him to Eton where he speedily distinguished himself, and in 1786 became one of the senior scholars.

In 1788, on his removal from Eton, Mr. Canning was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He there formed a social connexion with several young men of rank, among whom was Mr. Jenkinson, now lord Liverpool. Having obtaind his bachelor's degree, he left the University, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with intent to study the law. At the same time he obtained admisson to a debating society, which met in Iond-street, and by his practise, acquired that ease and facility in public speaking which he now so eminently possesses. *London Free Press.*

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Fate of Prime Ministers.—There was published in England in 1771, a concise history of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Reformation, which concludes with the following remarkable statement.

"I shall conclude this short abstract of history (says the author) with the observation of as wise a politician as ever England bred, that there never was yet a Prime Minister of Britain but either broke his own neck, or his master's, or both, unless he saved his own by sacrificing his master's. As the reader may perhaps be desirous to behold at one view, the divers casualties of the sundry Prime Ministers above mentioned, I have here subjoined a table of them.

PRIME MINISTERS.

Died by the halter,	3
Do. by the axe,	10
Do. by *sturdy beggars*,	3
Do. untimely by private hands,	2
Do. in imprisonment,	4
Do. in exile,	4
Do. penitent,	1
Saved by sacrificing their master,	4
Sum total of Prime Ministers to the Restoration.	31

—

The Swedish and Austrian Courts are carrying on a sharp diplomatic contest. *Gustavus* (the son of the late deposed king of Sweden) is a Lieut. Colonel in an Austrian Regiment, and wears the title of "Crown Prince of Sweden." There cannot be "two Mr. Cerberuses" it is perfectly clear, and the son of Bernadotte is at present the real Simon Pure. It is rather inconsistent that the Austrian Cabinet should have made such a rumpus about the French Marshals and their titles, and at the same time address Gustavus, (one of their own officers) by designations to which he has no right, and which insinuate usurpation against a friendly monarch.

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Florida.—We learn from the St. Agustine Herald, that on the 26th ult. Col. White held a talk at the Agency with the greater part of the Seminole Chiefs, to induce them to remove to the country beyond the Mississippi.

At this talk, says the Herald, the Colonel urged in favour of their removal, many reasons founded upon the incongrous habits of the Indians with those of the Whites; and comparative difference between the country offered them and that which they now occupy. The talk was met on the part of the Indians by a prompt and decided refusal to abandon their present residence; and on a suggestion from Colonel White that they should send, at the expense of the U. States a deputation from their body to examine the country offered them; the reply was, that not wishing to remove, they did not wish to see the proposed country, and would not send for this purpose. In the discharge of his duties thereof the Col. concluded by an impressive exhortation to them to remain within their boundaries, and a denunciation of trouble if they should hereafter transcend them.

A company with a large capital has recently been formed in New York for the purpose of settling Sugar Plantations in Florida. The editor thinks it a project that must prove successful.

Col. White has been re-elected Delegate to Congress by a large majorty.

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A Princely Revenue.—The Lafourche (Louisiana) Gazette states, that upon the sugar plantations of Gen. Wade Hampton, there are about three hundred effective hands employed; the quantity of Sugar made the present year, is 1000 hogsheads, weighing each 1280 lbs. worth in New Orleans, at the ordinary price of 7 cts. per lb. $89,600. The General, however, shipping his own sugar to the Northern markets, where it bears a high price, estimates his nett revenue, this year from his Louisiana plantations, at $100,000.

A rumor is circulated that Mr. Canning had shot the duke of Wellington, (he did shoot him *politically*, and the Duke fell grievously wounded)

Mr. Canning was elected member of Parliament for Seaford, but was prevented from attending by the important duties of his office.

Commodore Tingey has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy, in the place of Com. Morris, resigned.

The failure of Tombeckbe Bank, in Alabama, is likely to be productive of much evil in that State. The State Bank is stated to have had but five thousand dollars of the bills on hand, at the time of its failure.

Salisbury:

JULY 3, 1827.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FOURTH OF JULY.....1827.

"To be unanimous is to be great!
"When right's own standard calmly is unfurl'd,
"The PEOPLE are the Sovereigns of the world!"
Pilgrims of the Sun.

The Eagle builds not in the vale,
Nor sparrows on the mountain pine;
The Linnet dares not stem the gale,
Or mount the storm "on wing sublime:"
So servile hearts have not the pow'r
To grasp that magnitude of mind,
Which, in the dark and deathful hour,
Supports the champions of mankind.

These mighty minds despotic aims
Investigate, with ken profound;
Distinguish just from lawless claims,
Erect their fortress on a mound,
Thrown up when social rights began,
And common int'rest wove the tie,
Which binds dependent man on man
By self-created polity.

This Day commemorates the DEED
Of spirits, ardent, lucid, stern,
Who freedom to this land decreed,
And maim'd Britannia's potent arm.
Our conscript *Fathers* seiz'd the *Pen*,—
Their *Sons* more firmly grasp'd the *Sword*,—
To INDEPENDENCE, Queen of *men*,
They vow'd,—and Heaven's Eternal Lord!!!

Then raged the conflict,—hearts beat high,—
Warm kindred blood like water ran;
"*Death!—Liberty!*" the Battle cry,
'Till TRIUMPH crown'd the rights of man!
Long, long that triumph shall resound,—
Its principles by age sustain'd,—
Congenial sentiments be crown'd,—
Or every noble heart be drain'd.

Fill to the mem'ry of the brave,
Who acted on this glorious day!
Their frames are inmates of the grave,—
All save *one* Sage, have pass'd away.
To them, the *Edict* who upheld,
A peal of gratitude is due;
Like ancient Grecians in the field
They fought!—Their fragments now are *few*.

Mock not with monumental spire
The deathless memories of men,
Who toil'd through famine, flood, and fire,
For "*Freedom's guiltless Diadem!*"
Their deeds live in the high renown
To dauntless hearts alone assign'd;
The warrior-wreath, the civic crown,
Our Fathers' temples ever bind.

Shall not their offspring worthy be
Of such progenitors as they?
Indomitable,—lofty,—*free!*
Till earth and empire pass away?
Fill high the wine-cup to the brave,
Who rear'd in blood this *Commonweal*;
Forever like your *Sires* behave!
The *Eagle builds not in the vale?* O——D.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Permit me to remind your numerous readers, of the Circular of the American Colonization Society, signed by its distinguished President, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, and addressed to ministers of every denomination, thoughout the United States. In this circular, which has obtained an extensive circulation by the means of our numerous periodical publications, all the clergy in the Union are respectfully solicited to take up collections, either on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the Fourth of July, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society. Should *every* religious society in our country contribute a few dollars on this occasion, a very considerable sum would be raised;—a sum sufficient to defray the expense of transporting to Africa, *some hundreds of people*, that are neither *happy* nor *useful* amongst us. Do not patriotism, and benevolence, and philanthropy, and religion, all unite to induce us to aid in removing our free people of colour to Africa, or to some other distant country? Will not the ministers of our holy religion give their respective congregations an opportunity to contribute something towards the accomplishment of the *patriotic* and benevolent object of the Colonization Society?

CIVIS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A SHORT CATECHISM.

For those who have the direction of Indian Affairs at Washington, and which it would not be amiss for the President himself to read:

Question.....What are the words of the latter clause of the 6th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States?

Answer....." No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, *which shall have been created*, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office."

Q. Was there not a law passed at the last session of congress authorizing a council with the Cherokee Indians, and appropriating $10,000 to carry it into effect?

A. There was.

Q. Was Gen. *John Cocke*, of Tennessee, a member of that congress?

A. He was, and voted in favor of the bill.

Q. Who have the controul of the money?

A. The commissioners.

Q. Is Gen. Cocke one of the commissioners under the Act?

A. He is, and receives eight dollars a day, and his expenses paid.

Q. Is not the office of commissioner, a "civil office under the authority of the United States?"

A. Undoubtedly; and the office was created by the vote of him who now fills it.

Q. How does this accord with the Constitution?

A. You must ask Mr. Adams, or his *factotum*, Henry Clay,—who being profound rhetoricians, can make all as plain as day-light.

Q. Was not Gen. Cocke opposed to the Administration, and did he not, on the receipt of this appointment, decline a re-election to Congress on account of his *age* and *infirmities*?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you infer from this?

A. Why, truly, that *patriotism* dictated this appointment, although in direct violation of the Constitution;—that *patriotism* induced the incumbent of the office to forego the luxuries and comforts of the city, and in his *old age*, with all his *infirmities*, to take up his residence in a wilderness, and among savages, for a few months, to the tune of eight dollars a day, and perquisites,—that when, in the opinion of the executive, *patriotism* comes in contact with the *Constitution*, the latter, by management, must be made to bend; but by no means that the duties of an Indian Commissioner are more laborious than those of a member of Congress, or the office less expensive to the holder, or more profitable to him;—and much less, that the honorable gentleman was purchased in, by the Administration:—"and so ends my catechism."

TRACY.

On the evening of the 14th ult. a barn, about a mile from Milton, in this state, was struck by lightning, and a Mr. Rose, the occupier of the farm, who was in the barn, was killed; and a negro, who was also in the barn, very seriously injured. Mr. Rose was a pious man, a respectable member of the Methodist Church, a good neighbor, and an affectionate husband and father.

In Rhode Island, it appears to have been the custom, from time immemorial, to notify the citizens of the opening of the polls at elections, by beating a drum through the streets. This year an inquiry has been started, whether a *better* mode cannot be devised. *Drumming* up the freemen to the polls, would be a novel proceeding here. We should sooner have thought of *blowing* up the electors with a *cow's horn*, to exercise their right of franchise.

Crowing Robbin.—A robbin has been domesticated in the neighborhood of Sumner Valley, (Pennsylvania) which has been learned to crow, very similar to a chicken-cock: he frequently crows till 9 o'clock at night; and when crowing, often strikes into his notes of singing. The bird excites great curiosity among the people of the neighborhood; and many old women are much alarmed.

Unlucky Thief.—A man calling himself James Wilson, (a foreigner) stole a number of articles of clothing from the house of Mr. Weaver, of the village of Waterford, (New-York) on the 7th ult.; soon afterwards he offered them for sale on the canal, to a man who, unfortunately for the thief, proved to be Mr. Weaver himself, (the owner!) After a pretty severe horse-whipping, (having himself preferred that mode of punishment to the ordinary course of the law) he was suffered to go his way. But this failed of curing him of his thieving propensity—verifying the old adage, that "what is born in the bone, cannot be whipped out of the flesh:" for, a few days afterwards he stole more clothes, and some money—was taken, confessed his guilt, and was committed to jail, to take his trial for grand larceny.

Late Frost.—On the night of the 1st day of June, the neighborhood of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was visited by a severe frost, which did a good deal of damage, totally destroying beans, and other tender vegetables. The present season has been marked by very extraordinary changes in the weather. Only about eight or ten days since, it was so cold, in this section of the Union, for two or three nights, that it became necessary to make fires to render the sitting rooms comfortable. It has, however, again become warm and sultry during the day, but more cool at night.

A "neighboring editor," who vainly fancies himself, like Milton's perfect being,

....."All head, all eye, all ear,
All intellect, all sense,"

need not get out of temper, and quote old plays against us, because he imagines we have attempted to be "witty" at his expense; for we can assure him, that should our humble aspirations after fame prompt us to seek the reputation of a *wit*, he would be the last we should think of selecting as a *butt*, on which to exercise our talent,—being an *object* very unlikely to gain us much celebrity in that line.

Wheat Harvest, &c.—A large proportion of the early wheat was harvested, and saved in good condition, during last week: and the crop has proven to be a more abundant one than has been raised for a number of years past: the late wheat, however, has been greatly damaged by the *rust*. Of *Oats*, we never saw a more luxuriant growth than the fields generally present. *Corn* is remarkably thrifty, and will yield to those who cultivate it well, if the weather continues seasonable, large crops. *Cotton* looks well; and, if the after-season is favorable, will be a good crop. Of *Rye* and *Barley*, there are also very good crops. In fine, there is nothing lacking to cheer and gladden the heart of the agriculturist, but *better prices for cotton*.

A field of wheat, fully ripe, and in good condition, was reaped on a plantation in Houston county, Georgia, on the "31st day of April last," so says the Macon (Georgia) Messenger. Now according to the received system of astronomy, only *thirty* days are set down to the month of April. So that the Messenger's boast of harvesting wheat in April, will not avail much.

100 bales of Cotton, the product of Gov. Troup's plantation, were lately sold at Savannah at 11 1-2 cents per pound.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

LOGICAL REASONING.

"In the address of the Jackson Convention of Maryland, this acknowledgment is made:—"The *Press* in Maryland, with a very limited exception, where it has taken a part, is *decidedly opposed to us.*" We know not what inference others may draw from this fact; but for our own part, we want no better evidence of the strength of the administration in that state."

The above, Mr. White, is an extract from the columns of a neighboring print; and I should like to know how you will get over the *force* and *pungency* of the reasoning therein contained? In the county of Mecklenburg there is a newspaper printed; whose editor, judging from his wise lucubrations, and the *heavy* extracts he weekly makes from Peter of the Journal, I should *guess* to be a warm admirer of the House of Braintree:—Now, Sir, I "know not what inference others may draw from *this* fact; but for [my] own part, [I] want no better evidence of the strength of the administration in that" wealthy and patriotic county! Some, however, are silly enough to say, (*notwithstanding the press is against them*) that Mr. Adams has not two hundred friends in the county.

Again, sir:—In the town of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, there is a paper published, decidedly friendly to the existing administration;—I "know not what inference others may draw from *this* fact;" but I *guess* Jackson has no chance in that state!!.....*June*, 1827. Q?

Early Corn.—Roasting Ears were exhibited for sale in the Petersburg (Virginia) market, on the 20th day of June, ult.

The courts of common pleas in the state of New-York, are composed of a First Judge, (generally a lawyer of good standing) and two or more associates, in each county;—the first judge, and *two* associates being necessary to form a quorum to do business. At the last term time of this court for Oswego county, in that state, the first judge and one associate took their seats, and impannelled and charged the grand jury, (which it appeared they were competent to do) and adjourned court, from day to day, for want of a quorum, till the end of the week, none of the other associates appearing. The grand jury, in consequence, before the expiration of the week, found a bill of indictment against the absentees, for neglect of duty.

The communication of our correspondent "*Chilo*," from the Wilkes district, on the subject of the "certificate" said to have been given by Mr. Lewis Williams to David Trimble, of Kentucky, relative to an expression made use of by the late Thomas Jefferson, in regard to "the extraordinary run of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency," comes too much in conflict with the rules we have laid down for our editorial guidance in regard to the local elections, to permit us, with consistency, to give it a place in our columns. We think, with our correspondent, it is due, not only to the people of the Wilkes district, but to those of the whole state, that Mr. Williams should, explicitly, either avow or disclaim having given such a certificate: and we pledge ourselves to publish any temperate strictures on the subject, if divested of all bearing on him as a candidate before the people for a seat in Congress, which may have a tendency to elicit from him such avowal or disclaimer.

Gov. Clinton, of New-York, has lately visited, by invitation, the whole line of the *Canal* on Connecticut river, from Northampton, Massachusetts, to Barnet, Vermont. He was every where received with demonstrations of the greatest respect, complimented with public dinners, and flattered with eulogistic toasts. Such ought, and such always will be, the reward which a distinguished public benefactor may expect at the hands of a free and enlightened people.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1827.

To the Editors of the New York Observer.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was opened in this city on Thursday 17th May.

We have been listening to the reports on the state of religion in various parts of the United States; and it is considered by the fathers of the church as the most interesting report ever presented to the General Assembly. So many and such extensive revivals of religion have never been known in a single year, in the history of the Presbyterian Church. I have not been able to ascertain the number of churches thus highly favored within the past year, but it cannot be much short of *three hundred*; and *many thousand* souls have been hopefully converted from the error of their ways. A revival spirit evidently prevails among the ministry and churches throughout our country. Those parts of it which are not rejoicing in a revival, and giving God thanks for the wonderful displays of his mercy and grace in rescuing lost men from sin and misery, are deploring their barrenness, and weeping and mourning over the desolations of Zion: and it is hoped, are praying for the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. We do indeed hear painful accounts of the prevalence of iniquity, error and ungodliness; but still, the pleasing hope is indulged, that Christain principle and Christian exertion are about to produce a most blessed change in the morals of our country.

MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract from the minutes of a board of managers of the Morganton Bible Society, April 27th, 1827: The board consisted of Col. John M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres.; Thos. Walton, Cor. Sec.; Sidney S. Erwin, Tres.; John Silliman, Rec. Sec.; John H. Stevilie, John McGuire, Martin Keebler, Mark Brittain, Wm. McEntire, Adolphus L. Erwin, Managers.

Constituted with prayer. The Pres. Col. Wm. W. Erwin, being absent by indisposition, Col. J. M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres. was called to the chair. Unanimity and a lively interest in the society, were the only feelings apparent in those present. In the close, it was unanimously resolved, that, as the anniversary will be on Saturday, 21st July, and as it will be the next stated meeting of this society, the Rev. *Reuben Coffey* be requested to preach a sermon on the occasion, at the church in this place; also, that Rev. Alexander Abernathy, be requested to attend, as his alternate. And should they both fail, the Rev. John Silliman perform this duty. And further, that Mr. P. White, the editor of the Western Carolinian, be requested to publish the above extract, in his paper, at least four weeks previous. 4t70

Managers, members, and others, are invited to attend. JOHN SILLIMAN, *Rec. Sec.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From London papers to the 15th and Liverpool papers to the 16th of May, received by the packet ship Britannia at New-York.

"*Dresden, May 5.*

"His Majesty the King of Saxony has just expired, after twenty-one days illness.

This event has excited general consternation; the troops are now taking their oath to their new Sovereign."

Frederick Augustus IV. King of Saxony, was born Dec. 23, 1750, and was consequently in the 77th year of his age: he married, Jan. 17, 1769, Maria Amelia, sister to the King of Bavaria.

The Earl of Liverpool still continues to gather strength. His lordship is allowed by his physician to walk in his garden in the middle of the day, when the weather is favourable.

It appears to be understood that the administration have a decided majority in the House of Commons, but it was not ascertained how the Lords would divide on a Cabinet question. There is a very rancorous spirit in some of the noble Lords in relation to the prime minister, and the Ministry as now formed. The Duke of Newcastle, in a short speech upon the Corn Laws, on the 10th of May, said—"He would oppose the bill; and he conceived it to be the duty of every honest man, and of every man who was a friend to his King and his country, to stand forward and dispossess one of the most profligate ministers that had ever been placed in power; to liberate his King from the awful situation into which he had been thrown; and to break up one of the most vile, impure, and flagrant coalitions that had ever entered into the heads of a wily set of politicians to form"

In the house of commons on the 7th, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning stated that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought up. He hoped the government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by avoiding this session as much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind. On Friday he should bring forward the present state of the finances, and there would be an opportunity for those who wished to display their loyalty, and anxiety for the country, (as they did on Friday, by stopping all supplies,) to step forward.

The London Free Press says, it is now certain that the Marquis of Landsdowne takes office, along with Mr. Tierney and Sir James Macintosh, in the course, or at the end of the present session.

France.—The disbanding of the National Guards of France, (says the National Journal of the 20th ult.) of which some particulars will be found in this day's paper, reminds us very forcibly of the annihilation of the Corps of Janissaries in Turkey. The measure is almost as high handed, although, from the difference in the powers of the government, and the construction of society, it has not been accompanied with the like violence and blood. It is said that the registered force of the National Guard is estimated at 50,000; but from the avocations of its members, being chiefly shop keepers, scarcely more than one third of the number ever assembles. There were about 20,000 present on this occasion, all arrayed in new regimentals, which had kept the tailors of the city in requisition for some days; and the spectators are said to have been above 200,000. We cannot think very highly of the policy of an act by which so deep an offence has been offered to a body of troops—of national militia—so numerous, and so constituted. Perhaps no immediate consequences of a dangerous aspect may ensue, but the wound will rankle: the disgrace will not be forgotten, nor forgiven, until some atonement, spontaneous or forced, shall be made by the government.

A distinguished lawyer at Havre, (France,) has laid an attachment upon a large quantity of goods belonging to the government of Hayti, for fees to the amount of 150,000 francs, which were promised him for digesting a Civil Code for the Island. The cause was to be tried on the 2d May. *Nat. Gaz.*

The condition of affairs in the French capital we are unable, with the little light as yet shed upon them, to comprehend. The dissolution of he National Guard strikes us as a high and bold measure. These troops were first organized to the number we believe, of 40,000, during the revolution, by La Fayette, who was their General in chief; and it was at their head, and by their means, that he escorted and protected Louis XVI. his Queen and family, in their melancholly journey from Versailles to Paris. This guard has ever since subsisted, and is composed much as an uniform militia is, of substantial citizens. To them has been allotted, in fact, the guard duty of the palace, and the exclusive guard duty of the Legislative Halls. The next paper will give us, probably, some insight into this matter.

New-York American.

South America.—Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated 12th May. 1837. "It gives us great pleasure to state that there is every prospect of an immediate restoration to tranquility. The British Minister, Mr. Cockburn, and President Bolivar, are coming down here in the British frigate Aurora, and will proceed immediately to Bogota. Bolivar will, it is understood, resume his station as President of the Republic, and has given up all his views about the Bolivian Constitution, which we are very happy to hear."

Great preparations were making at Carthagena to receive Bolivar.

A civil war existed throughout Central America, in fact every part was in a state of anarchy. The cause appeared to be that the blacks wished supreme power, and numerous excesses had been committed upon the whites and their property.

TROUBLE IN CANADA.

The following article is an extract from the Canadian Spectator:

Unpleasant Intelligence.—We are sorry to observe it announced in the Official Gazette of the 10th inst. that the agitators have so abused the ignorance of the people as to produce a revolutionary movement, and that seditious meetings have been held, that ought to be dispersed by public force. God help us! we fear this will be a bloody summer.

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers.

Native Silk.—On Monday last, we saw a specimen of beautiful Sewing Silk, raised and manufactured by a lady of Johnston, an adjoining county to this. Several ladies in this place have declared, that it is equal, in every respect, to any imported silk they have ever seen.

Raleigh Register.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper of the 17th ultimo, that four Osage chiefs and two females, accompanied by an interpreter, had arrived there with the intention to proceed to England.

The Murder of Mr. Whipple.—The Albany Advertiser of the 16th ult. says the Grand Jury of the Court for that county have found a true bill against Jesse Strang, for the murder of John Whipple; and also against Elsie D Whipple, wife of the deceased, as accessory. Mrs. W. was thereupon arrested, and confined in jail, to await her trial with Strang. The Advertiser says, further, that "on Thursday, subsequent to the indictment, and about nine o'clock at night, Strang sent for Mr. Becker, the goaler, and made a full confession of his guilt.

In his confession, he implicated Mrs. Whipple, the wife of the deceased, who, he says, repeatedly urged him to the commission of the fatal act, which he as often declined, until finally, in an evil moment, he yielded to her solicitations. What Strang says on this subject, ought to be taken with great allowances, as he has heretofore made similar charges against Mr. W. and subsequently, after first denying that he had made them, declared that if he had done so, he said what was false

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Cotton.—It is stated that the consumption of raw cotton in France and Switzerland in 1825, was 230,000 bales; in 1826, 280,000 bales. The present consumption in the United States is supposed to be from 175 to 200,000 bales; and if our Domestic Manufactures continue to increase, as they have done for a few years past, our consumption at home will soon exceed France and Switzerland united. This would serve to keep up the price of cotton.

Raleigh Register.

Carpenters.—A meeting of upwards of six hundred house carpenters, was held in Philadelphia, on the 13th ult. the object of which was to limit the time of work to ten hours per day. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously passed, and the proceedings of the meeting ordered to be published.

We understand that Dr. Todson has been appointed to take charge of the recaptured Africans, about to sail from Savannah for Monrovia (Liberia) vice Dr. Peaco, who died at Savannah.

National Intelligencer.

Miss Hellen E. Lawson, of Philadelphia, is spoken of in the papers of that city, as being an excellent *engraver.*

The citizens of New-Jersey are holding public meetings and appointing delegates to a Convention to be held at Trenton in August next, to take into consideration the revision of their Constitution.

There are now living in two adjoining Beat Companies in York District, S. C. *Eighteen Revolutionary Soldiers*, of whom two were Captains, and one a Sergeant. All except two lived in the same Beats during the Revolutionary struggle, and none of them have ever applied for a pension. They are from the ages of 62 to 90 years, and all live within ten miles of each other. Let any other part of the United States equal this. *Pioneer.*

Hon. *Wm. C. Jarvis*, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Massachusetts, was, a short time since, chosen Treasurer of the State—he has publicly declined an acceptance of that office, from the inconvenience of procuring securities; which are required to the amount of $100,000.

The yearly meeting of Friends, commenced at Portsmouth, (Rhode-Island) on Saturday, 9th ult. and was held at Newport, on the 10th. It would continue to be held at Newport, until Wednesday 13th inst. Ann Braithwaite, and other celebrated Friends from England, are attending the meeting.

The revenue from the New-York Canal promises to be exceedingly productive.—The amount of toll received at Albany from the commencement of the canal navigation on the 21st April, to the 1st June, is $41,522. The number of boats that departed from Albany during the same period, is 1164.

Col. Leavenworth (of the U. S. army) passed through Franklin Missouri, on the 26th of April, on his way to the River Platte, to examine and fix on a military cantonment: and on the first of May four companies of United States' Infantry arrived at Franklin, by water, and proceeded on to join him.

There is at present a mermaid exhibited at Boston, prepared in the manner of a mummy. It is pronounced a great curiosity, but the manufacturer's name is not mentioned.

The Markets.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 21.

Cotton.—The import, the last week, has been, from *North-Carolina* 646 bales; South-Carolina 689, Virginia 170, Georgia 2379, Alabama 608, New-Orleans 851—in all, 5343 bales. It has sold at from 9¼ to 10¼, for Uplands and Alabamas, for export; fine, for *home use*, (for the Northern manufactures) brought from 1 to 1½ cent. per lb. more.

Fayetteville, June 21.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 8 25 to 8 80; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, $1 per bushel. *Observer.*

About 100 bushels of new wheat, of very good quality, were brought to market yesterday, and sold readily at the above price. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning at from $8 50 to 9. *Journal, 20th ult.*

Charleston, June 23.—Cotton, upland, 8¼ a 10½; whiskey, 33 to 34; apple brandy, 37 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25; bacon, 5¾ to 6; bagging, 21 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 38 a 40; Turks Island 55; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9⅞ Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 30 a 32; black pepper, 18 a 18; corn, 59 a 55; flour 5¼ to 5½.

Cotton.—A steady business continues to be doing in Uplands, at from 8½ to 10½ cents—the bulk of the sales being from 9 to 9½. An advance on these prices appeared to be anticipated last week, but less favorable accounts from Europe, and the prospect of a rise in freight, has tended to keep them steady at previous rates.

Corn.—Cargo sales have been made this week at 49, 43 and 55 cents.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1½ per cent discount.

Exchange on England—8½ a 9 per cent premium; on France, 5f. 15c. a 5f. 17c.

Camden, June 23.—Cotton, 7½ a 8¼; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Columbia, June 16.—Cotton, 6¼ to 8½; bacon, 6¼ to 7½; corn, 62½ to 70; flour, 7 to 8; Liverpool salt, 75 to 87½; whiskey, 45 50.

Col. PETER HOKE,

We are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent the county of Lincoln in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State.

Married,

In this town, on Thursdy last, the 28th ult. by the Rev. John Reck, Mr. Nathan Brown, to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Samuel Jones, Esq.

In this county, on the 25th ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. Kinchen Goss to Miss Catharine Severs, both of Surry county. Also, in this county, on the 26th ult. Mr. Nathaniel Rex to Miss Jane Rairy.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. Elam W. Harris to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. all of Cabarrus county. Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Uriah Powers, of Cheraw, Dr. Abraham F. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Carolina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Allen Chapman, of Chesterfield District, S. C. Also, in Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Mr.——Walkup, of Lancaster District, S. C. to Miss Dorcas Montgomery.

DIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 18th ult. Mrs. Sarah Mehaffey, wife of Mr. Joseph Mehaffey, and daughter of Mr. John Pharr, in the 27th year of her age.

Greensborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Academy have committed the charge of it to *Mr. John D. Clancy.* The exercises of the School will be resumed on the Monday before the 4th day of July. The advantages of this place for an Academy, are perhaps not surpassed by any other situation in the Western part of this State. The undisputed health and general morality of Greensborough, together with the unremitted exertions of the Teacher and Trustees in rearing the youthful mind and overlooking the morals of such as may be committed to their care, will, it is hoped, insure a liberal share of patronage to this Academy. It is expected that those who take boarders will maintain proper authority over the students while under their care.

The terms of tuition are the following, viz:

For beginners	$5 50
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	7 50
The Languages,	10 50
If accompanied with any branch of Mathematics,	12 50

Board may be had in respectable families at from six to eight dollars per month.

The Exercises in the Female Academy, under the care of Miss Mendenhall, will be resumed on the same day. By order.

JOHN M. DICK, *Sec'y.*

June 16, 1827. 3t71

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 2d inst. a *Negro fellow* by the name of *JOHN*, about 25 or 26 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and square made, has a scar above his left eye-brow, two of his upper teeth out, has long flat feet, stammers when angry or scared; he can read, and perhaps write some, and will attempt to pass for a free man, and change his and his owner's name; had on, when he went off a surtout coat of brown cloth, old fashioned, with yellow lining, a pair of striped pantaloons of cotton cassimere, a blue mix'd homespun coatee, a yellow and dark striped waistcoat, fashionably made, with a tear in it below one of the pocket welts, neatly darned, with other clothing not recollected: wore off a straw or old white fur hat. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE KLUTTS.

June 30th, 1827. 4t72

☞ The Fayetteville Journal, Camden Journal, and Cheraw Spectator, are each requested to insert the above advertisement *three* weeks, and send a paper containing the same, accompanied with the price of publication, to the advertiser, and the accounts shall be promptly paid.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d day of June, 1827, between Danville and Salisbury, a negro man by the name of *William*, 20 years of age, very black and very likely, about 6 feet high, good countenance, and very fine white teeth. I bought him from the Roanoke Company. He was raised near Halifax, N. C. and will try to get back to that place. I will give the above reward, and pay all other reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to Thomas and Samuel Rawlins, of Danville, or put him in jail, and send information to Rawlins, of Danville, who will pay the reward in my absence.

The Roanoke Sentinel will give this three insertions, and charge the subscriber.

CHARLES A. STOKES.

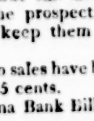
June 25th, 1827. 4t72

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow *vs.* William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3m81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *C.P.C.*

Public Entertainment.



THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the *Town of Concord*, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers: and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

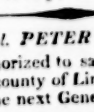
CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 8t73

NEW

MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.

E. WILLEY & Co.



ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

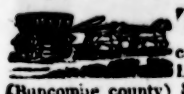
Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

New Lines of Stages.



THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April* 26, 1827. 60

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a *Negro Man* named *DICK*, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.—*June* 8, 1827. t71 JOHN KELLY.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Lewis McHan *vs.* Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant af this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Ruthfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others *vs.* Francis Bedford and others; Petition for partition: It ppearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard exparte, and judgment granted accordingly.

6t71 DANIEL COLEMAN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, *vs.* Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

Test: J. B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price advt. $2 50, 6t70

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827: John Wright *vs.* Elijah Harriss; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harriss, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harriss to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

6t69 J. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

Spinning Wheels, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has a quantity of Flax and Cotton Spinning Wheels for sale; also Reels, and Sitting Chairs;—all which are deposited at William Richards, opposite Krider's Store, in Rowan county, on the south side of South Yadkin, about 4 miles from Rencher's Ford, on the Iredell road. He will also, in the course of three or four weeks, have a parcel more deposited for sale at Turner's Mill, in said county, on Third Creek, on the Salisbury road. Also, these articles can be had by applying at the subscriber's shop, on the Huntsville road, 2½ miles below Mocksville. Carriages repaired, Bedsteads made, &c. on the shortest notice. The work is warranted to be made of the best seasoned timber: Should any work fail in the least degree in six months, it will be repaired for nothing. Prices may be known by inquiring at either of the places where the articles are deposited. Reasonable credits will be given to responsible persons; but a deduction will be made on the prices, where the cash is paid down. SHELBY G. PARKER.

June 11, 1827. 3t69

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of *tailoring* done, that he will execute it in a style of wookmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting *Ladies Dresses*, in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Concord, May 29, 1827. 6t70

Silas Templeton, *Tailor.*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit: Cloth Coats, from 5 to $6, owing to payment; Pantaloons, from 1 to $1 25; Summer Coats, from 2 to $2 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.

Concord, June 2d, 1827. 6t71

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Muhan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Good poetry is perfectly consistent with no high degree of precision of thought, or accuracy of expression!!!" *Jamieson's Rhetoric.*

Deep thinking, melancholy man,
Why for a feeling phantom sigh!
Thy weary vigils never can
Unload thy heart, re-light thine eye.
Go, mingle with the thoughtless gay,
An antidotal charm to find
Against the inauspicious day
Which blasted former peace of mind.

Repeated draughts of ruby wine
On mental agitations frown;
They lay the proudest form supine,
And agonizing feelings drown.
Philosophy asserts in vain
That minds of strength can triumph o'er
The keenest intellectual pain,—
Above the freaks of fortune soar.

Fallacious!——The reverse is true:
The mind obtuse naught can annoy—
With anguish clearest heads review
Their withered hopes and ruin'd joy.
Rude imbecility will soar
Where cultur'd energy would sink;
The servile bend and aid implore—
The free are brave on ruin's brink.

Did Cato, in his dread extreme,
Accept of Cæsar's proffer'd boon?
Did Regulus become so mean
As to avoid his certain doom?
Corporeal ailments have their balm;
But what physician yet has found
An opiate the mind to calm,
Or close an intellectual wound?

Go, bigots, to your nazarine,
Confide in cubious bliss remote!
Whilst I enjoy the passing scene,
And on this huge decanter dote.
Pray, Esculapius, begone!
Come Bacchus, rosy God benign,
Of loathsome physic "I'll have none,"
But drown my cares in spicy wine.

LIBER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The day of strife has pass'd away,
And with it, they who fought and bled;
Save here and there a vet'ran gray
Reminds us of the warlike dead.
Now fifty years and one have gone
Since infant Liberty beheld
Columbia seat her on the throne,
And call her champions to the field.

They built our castle on a base
Mineless by domineering man;
The people hold the highest place,
With *Independence* in their van.
Democracies their flags display,
Proud Aristocracies have none;
We have no despots to obey,
For *Freedom* sits on *Reason's* throne.

But *one*, a noble one remains
Of that Assembly stern and high,
Who hurled back the hateful chains
At Britain's doughty panoply.
Past is the fervid hour of strife,
The combatants—all nearly gone,—
Time has spun out their thread of life;
In vain we nature's lot bemoan.

True to their memories, shall we
On *this day* make the welkin ring,
In praise of those who made us free,
By bearding an Usurping King.
What though the period of our date
Is limited to dubious span!
'Tis *great*, the *great* to *immitate*,
In Freedom live, and die like *Man*.

TYRO.

AGRICULTURAL

SEED WHEAT.....HESSIAN FLY.

The following are extracts of a communication in the American Farmer, of the 15th ult., written by Robert H. Goldsboro, of Talbot county, Maryland, dated 1st June.

Having witnessed a good deal of destruction in the wheat crop this season by Hessian fly, and hearing of much more in other places, I think it important to turn the attention of farmers to the Early, or Rare-ripe wheat; which is the only wheat that I have yet seen that can make a crop in spite of the fly. This is the third year in succession that I have tried it; and it has been regularly, each year, unhurt by the fly, notwithstanding some of it was puny in its early growth from defect in the seed wheat, occasioned by weevil fly, and whilst other wheat, along side of it, and in its neighborhood, has been constantly destroyed. Nor is this difference confined to the crops on richly manured lands; it is equally apparent upon thinner lands.

The rare-ripe is a beautiful white wheat, plump grain, and next to the old white wheat of good quality, is the most productive in flour. It is a remarkably heavy wheat, never subject to rust—of a shorter straw and head than any of the other kinds of wheat; yet its product to the acre, shock or stack, is equal to that of any wheat. It does not branch so much as some other kinds of wheat, and is on that account generally seeded a little thicker. An idea has prevailed that this wheat would not stand the winter. This is not my opinion. That the rare-ripe wheat will not succeed in low, wet grounds as well as the red chaff or flint wheat, I think is pretty certain; in such lands the winter's frost will be very apt to prove destructive to it. But no wheat is certain in such lands. In dry lands, and particularly if they are rather high, I am persuaded no wheat will pass the winter better than the rare-ripe. On my lands (which are flat, but dry,) I have never seen any difference in the effects of winter frosts and wet upon rare-ripe or other wheat; and I have always had some of the common kinds of wheat growing whenever I grew the rare-ripe. My present crop of rare-ripe wheat, both in good and thin land, is entirely unaffected by last winter's frost, on a field that is as level as a bowling green.

Wherever the seed wheat was good, the crop of rare-ripe wheat is good this year, and is wholly unaffectd by the fly; although the adjacent fields of other kinds have been very much injured. I consider the rare-ripe wheat so exempt from the ravages of the Hessian fly, that I believe if seeded after the 8th or 10th of October, and the seeding completed in the next four or five weeks, nine years out of ten, the crop will succeed. It will do to be seeded later than this. I have very fine rare-ripe wheat now growing, that was seeded the 18th and 19th of November last; indeed, I have seen good crops of it growing from December seeding. But the surest way is, to begin so late as to avoid the autumn fly, and then get your crop seeded in the shortest time after that; the earlier the better with all wheat, provided you can escape the fall fly. But the rare-ripe bears late seeding better than any other wheat that I have seen.

The advantages of the rare-ripe wheat then, are these: it will bear as late seeding as any other wheat; its early and rapid spring growth puts it out of the way of the spring fly; it is always jointed by the 1st day of May, often before; it is never subject to rust; it produces as abundantly as other wheat; the grain is generally heavier than that of any other sort; it is as productive a wheat to the miller as most other kinds; it stands well throughout harvest, and is easily cut and saved. I have never known an instance of the spring fly destroying it.

It has been supposed that the early harvest of this wheat will embarrass the farmer in his corn crop. I do not find this to be the case. Knowing that your harvest will be a fortnight earlier, you make your exertions and arrangements to meet it, and that early and rapid cultivation is a great benefit to the corn crops. I expect to begin my harvest by the 12th of June.

Your obed't serv't,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

PINCHING off Potatoe BLOSSOMS.

We are sorry to observe that this practice is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be materially increased. *(Salis. Jour. Sept. 2)* A correspondent has found from experience, that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance. [*Loud. Gard. Mag.*

WHISKEY VINEGAR and PICKLES.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer.

SIR: From the scarcity of vinegar the last season, I was led to make trial of a mode of preserving cucumbers, (pickling, if you will,) that I should not have attempted under other circumstances. But it has succeeded so well with me, that I am desirous that other house-wives should partake of the benefit.

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top, and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved or examined them until Christmas, when I found them, not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted. They were hard and of a fine flavour, and what has been particularly admired in them, they retained the original colour of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and scalded in copper. My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed,) was now excellent vinegar for the table.

I beg you will give this a place in your useful paper, and oblige your constant reader and occasional correspondent. COUSIN TABITHA.

P. S. I have no doubt but vinegar, for all purposes, might be made in this way, cheaper than from cider. Instead of cucumbers, there might be added to the whiskey and water, some other vegetables, as grape leaves, beets, strawberries, &c. &c. when making vinegar was the only object to be accomplished.

Yankee Calf.—A cow belonging to Major Gibson, of Francestown, N. H. lately produchd a bull calf, which weighed when dropped 108 lbs.—and when three months old 336 lbs.—being an increase of more than 2 1-2 pounds per day. Cow native breed—the present bull calf Denton.

TO PRESERVE MEAT.

The German papers give an easy process for the preservation of meat; it is to prepare it with a brine made from soot. A comparative experiment has been made with a ham exposed to smoke, and a ham prepared with brine of soot. The result was in favour of the latter process, which had better preserved the weight, the volume, and the juices of the meat.

INDIAN BARBARITIES.

The truth of the account of the savage cruelty inflicted by the Indians, upon a man by the name of Gregory and others, having been doubted, the editor of the Boston Traveller, in which paper the statement originally appeared, obtained an interview with Gregory and others, and received a statement from his own mouth, although one third of his tongue had been cut off. The following is an extract:

"The narrative of the sufferer differs in no very essential points from our statements heretofore made. He entered the service as a waiter or musician at eleven years of age; was in the army of General Hull, when he surrendered at Detroit, and with sixty-three others was seized and carried away by the Indians. All of this number, but seventeen, who were spared on account of their youthfulness, after being taken into the dense wilderness, were tied to posts and trees, their clothes stripped off, and their bodies thickly perforated with pine torches. In this condition, the splinters were lighted, and they were literally roasted alive, and then left to linger out their painful existence. *Fourteen of the others were alive when Gregory and his companions made their escape.*

It was some of his fellows, but not Gregory, who had been scalped, as was stated. One was a worthy lieutenant, whose name, if we rightly understand the broken accent of our informant, is McCrea. This officer made three attempts with the others to liberate himself, but the savages were so severe and horrid in their punishments of scalping and mangling him, that he durst not again take an unforbidden step. He is believed to be alive with the Flat Heads at the present time. Though Gregory was not actually scalped, a gash was cut in his forehead across his skull nearly to his neck, and another across from ear to ear. The skin was torn back about the region of the neck, so far, that a piece of the muscle could be dissected, which was roasted and eaten by the Indians, or their captives.

The flesh has been cut from his thigh and other parts as has been stated, but in larger quantities than had been imagined. His arm hangs by his side, a mass of senseless as well as useless matter. The rod made use of to stiffen it was not of wood, but a common ramrod, and was forced through the flesh from the shoulder down. The nerve of the arm called by anatomists the musculo cutaneous nerve, was also severed, and hence the skin and muscles on the back of the arm and hand are entirely without feeling, and in a state of violent contraction. Several scars of bullet wounds are visible on different parts of the arm, which in size are much larger than that on the left side.

The remaining particulars are as we before stated them."

King of Sweden—(BERNADOTTE)—His Majesty is, at present, about sixty years of age, of the common size; and his hair, which is of a glossy black, curls naturally. His voice is uncommonly sweet and pleasing; his whole countenance has, in reality, a great expression of kindness, and his manners are singularly prepossessing. It may be further remarked, that Charles John is temperate, economical, and what may be called equable in his disposition, modest in demeanour, condescending towards all ranks, and deservedly popular in the highest degree. *Wilson's Travels.*

EPITAPH.

This humble stone records,
What few proud pillars can,
Compris'd in these few words,
"Here lies an honest man."